

of the war on the German side. How the offensive is regarded in Germany is indicated by the *Frankfurter Rundschau* of Berlin, which says:

"We are now entered on a decisive battle for general peace. A single combat between England and Germany, which is to decide the war, our future position in the world, and whether the Anglo-Saxons shall continue to press their will on the world, opened today."

Bulgarian troops which have arrived on the western front will be used as a strategic reserve. The number of Austrians on this front is not large, but Austrian cannon in great amount have been concentrated there. The Austrian War Minister, Gen. von Steiner, who is now in Berlin, is said to have promised Field Marshal von Hindenburg that the Austrians would take over the work of guarding the eastern front when the offensive in the west began.

During the afternoon four hours the cannonading in France has been distinctly heard in Holland, the *Exchange Telegraph* correspondent at Amsterdam reports.

THE OFFICIAL VERSIONS.

German Make Some Progress in Second Attack.

LONDON, March 22.—Following are the official reports on the fighting on the western front:

British (night).—The enemy renewed his attack in great strength this morning along the practically whole battle front. Fierce fighting occurred in our battle positions and is still continuing.

Our troops made some progress at certain points. At others his troops have been thrown back by our counter attacks.

Our losses inevitably have been considerable, but they have not been out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle. From reports received from all parts of the battle front the enemy's losses continue to be very heavy, and his advance everywhere has been made at great sacrifice.

Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry. When all ranks and all units of every arm behave so well it is difficult, at this stage of the battle, to distinguish instances. Exceptional gallantry was shown, however, by the troops of the Twenty-fourth Division in a protracted defence at Le Vergier and by the Third Division, who maintained our positions in the neighborhood of Croisilles and to the north of that village against repeated attacks.

A very gallant fight was made by the Fifty-first Division in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road against repeated attacks.

Identification obtained in the course of the battle shows that the enemy's opening attack was delivered by some forty divisions, supported by great masses of German artillery, reinforced by Austrian batteries. Many other German divisions were also taken part in the fighting and others are arriving in the battle area.

Further fighting of a most severe nature is continuing.

British (day).—During the enemy's attacks yesterday his massed infantry offered remarkable targets to our rifles, machine guns and artillery, of which full advantage was taken by our troops. All the reports testify to the exceedingly heavy losses suffered by the enemy.

Report of the Germans.

German (night).—The successes of yesterday in the fighting between Arras and La Fere were extended in the continuation of our attack. Sixteen thousand prisoners and 500 guns so far have been reported captured.

Before Verdun the artillery duel continued. From other theatres of the war there is nothing new to report.

German (day).—From southeast of Arras as far as La Fere we attacked the British positions. After powerful fire by our artillery and mine throwers our infantry stormed in broad sectors and everywhere captured their first enemy line.

Between La Fere and Soissons, on both sides of Rheims and in the Champagne the fighting duel increased in intensity. Storming detachments brought in prisoners in many sectors. Oostend was bombarded from the sea.

In Belgium and Flanders the heavy artillery duel continued. Reconnoitering detachments penetrated in many occasions into the enemy lines.

Our artillery continued the destruction of enemy infantry positions and batteries before Verdun. On the Lorraine front also, the artillery activity increased on many occasions.

On the French Front.

French (night).—Great activity by the artillery early to-day became more violent this afternoon at divers points north of Chemin des Dames, in the region of Courcy and Pompeille and in the Champagne south of Moronvillers. Three attacks made by the enemy north of Soissons and east of the Tonnais were without result.

Two German airplanes were destroyed and four badly damaged in a series of combats with our air squadrons. Three enemy machines were shot down by our special artillery.

French (day).—French repulsed strong German raids south of Juvincourt, in the sector of Godat, north of Courcy and north of the Aisne. In the last named regions German detachments were driven from advanced French positions after lively fighting. The enemy suffered considerable losses.

In the Champagne, west of Mont Camille, a German attack also was repulsed. There were rather heavy artillery engagements in the region of the heights at some points on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woëvre.

GERMANS MASS GUNS.

One for Every Twelve Yards on One Sector.

By the Associated Press.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 22.—The Germans today continued their assault against the positions in the Cambrai sector, notably in the region of Croisilles and Hargicourt. At least four divisions have been identified on the battle front. No such concentration of artillery has been seen since the war began.

The hardest fighting yesterday in the northern battle was between the Canal du Nord and Croisilles. Dolmies was retaken yesterday evening in a brilliant counter attack. A bright day at midday to-day rendered observation possible.

On the southern battlefield a bitter struggle was waged to-day. The enemy had 1,000 guns in one small sector—one for every twelve yards. Severe fighting was proceeding this morning in St. Ledger, southwest of Croisilles.

The fighting is still continuing, but the first stage of the offensive has passed. The enemy has failed badly in the execution of his programme, as is attested by captured documents showing that he planned to do in the early hours of his offensive. Vigorous counter attacks late yesterday restored some of the positions which the British had abandoned temporarily.

The Germans in many sections yesterday attacked in three waves of infantry, followed up by shock troops. As a result they suffered very heavy casualties. The heavily massed German artillery has been badly hammered by the British guns.

Newspaper Saving Planned.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Institution of a programme for the conservation of newspaper paper was announced to-day by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defence.

GERMANS DESERT TO ENTER U. S. LINES

Meeting American Patrol in the Toul Sector They Decide to Surrender.

ARE TIRED OF THE WAR

Artillery Fire Destroys Enemy Positions on the Front East of Luneville.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 21 (delayed).—Enemy first and second line positions on a part of the sector east of Luneville have been destroyed by American artillery fire. After the raid into the German positions yesterday night, the American guns shelled the positions heavily all night and this morning.

Without assistance from the artillery a patrol crossed No Man's Land to-day and found that the first and second lines had been wiped out. The patrol also obtained additional information and returned without casualties. The Germans apparently having decided not to molest them.

Artillery firing by both sides on this sector continued all day.

On the sector northwest of Toul a number of Germans deserted last night and surrendered to an American patrol in a certain wood. The Germans approached the Americans shouting "Don't shoot!" The prisoners were turned over to the French.

Much information of value was obtained from the deserters, who said they were "fed up" with the war and decided they would rather be prisoners. Included in the information obtained from the men was the statement that during the gas projector attack against the American lines on February 27, 500 prisoners were captured. One-half the projectiles fired fell within the German lines and the gas overcame many of the Germans. The next day, according to the deserters, eleven Germans were killed and thirty wounded while taking out the dead.

American intelligence officers are inclined to doubt the story regarding 500 prisoners. American information is that only seventy-five were used.

An American patrol last night entered the enemy first line and remained there for several hours, but did not see any of the enemy.

It is reported that the Germans recently had constructed trenches that connected the deserters' line with the front. Great activity continues behind the enemy lines. Within the last four days a number of rock crushers and concrete mixers have been brought up and there are signs that the Germans intend to construct a number of new pillboxes opposite the American front. Several trains of material have arrived at towns in the German lines during the last twenty-four hours.

WAR CROSS FOR BARKER.

Colonel of 105th Infantry Decorated for Gallantry.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 22.—Col. John W. Barker, whose home is in New York State, has been awarded the French War Cross for gallantry in action on the sector east of Luneville.

The Prefect of Nancy has placed over the graves of more than a score of American soldiers buried a short distance back of the line in the Toul sector great bouquets of natural and artificial roses. On the ribbon with which the roses were tied is this inscription:

"To our American brothers who have died on the field of honor."

The graves lie in two double lines, some of them being freshly made. Each grave is marked with a small wooden cross upon which is one of the two identification discs soldiers wear around their necks. The other disc is buried with the soldier's body. The graves are within range of the enemy's guns and amid fields of barbed wire entanglements extending as far as the eye can see.

East of Luneville school children today visited the graves of the Americans killed in that sector and placed on them French and American flags and large bunches of flowers.

TWO PRIESTS EXECUTED.

German Sentence Eight Others to Life Terms.

LONDON, March 22.—The execution in Brussels of two Roman Catholic priests on the charge of espionage is reported in an *Exchange Telegraph* despatch from Amsterdam.

Eight other priests, the despatch says, have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life at Brussels on the charge of espionage.

GERMAN MUNITIONS BLOW UP.

Explosion of 500 Wagon Loads Kills 10 and Wounds 100.

LONDON, March 22.—Thirty German soldiers were killed and more than 100 others injured and 500 munition wagons were blown up by an explosion at the Mervignes station, near Mons, Belgium, according to an *Exchange Telegraph* despatch from Amsterdam filed yesterday.

The Germans had stacked enormous munition trains under camouflaged sheds at Mervignes.

GERMANS ADMIT 2 BOATS ARE MISSING

Claim That Allied Destroyers Withdrew From Fight.

BERLIN, via London, March 22.—Extensive damage was done to military establishments on the French coast at Dunkirk and vicinity through a prolonged bombardment by German torpedo boats forces early yesterday. An official statement, issued to-day, follows:

In three groups submarine forces of Dunkirk and military establishments near Bray Dunes and Depaume to a long bombardment early on Thursday. Good effects were secured everywhere. Two large fires were started in an extensive barracks camp near Depaume, into which 800 shots were fired. The coastal batteries replied with a violent but unsuccessful fire.

On the return, a fight occurred with some destroyers which, however, withdrew after being several times hit. The forces which participated in the attack returned without damage or loss. Two of our small outpost vessels had not returned last night from a cruise west of Ostend and must be considered missing.

The Nation's Honor Roll.

[CASUALTIES NEWLY REPORTED.]

Killed in action.....	2	Severely wounded.....	9
Died of wounds.....	1	Slightly wounded.....	21
Died of accident.....	1	Injured in accidents.....	0
Died of disease.....	15	Missing in action.....	18
TOTAL KILLED IN ACTION REPORTED TO DATE, 365.			

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Sixty-two names appear on to-day's list of casualties among the American expeditionary forces, including two men killed in action and thirteen missing in action. Fifteen died of disease, one was killed by accident, one died of wounds, nine were severely wounded and twenty-one slightly wounded. The list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.
FALL, HENRY H., corporal (previously reported wounded).
GROSS, EDWARD, private.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.
SULLIVAN, SYLVESTER P., private.

MISSING IN ACTION.
STONIA, JOSEPH, sergeant.
PAYNE, JOHN J., corporal.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.
STUCK, EDWARD E., corporal.
BACKUS, RUDOLPH M., private.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
DUGAN, BARNEY, private.
CARRENDER, WILLIAM O., private.

DIED OF DISEASE.
MCELHINNEY, MICHAEL L., sergeant (previously reported wounded).
ISRAEL, ALFRED H., corporal (previously reported wounded).

RECOVERED.
REYNOLDS, ALFRED J., corporal (previously reported missing).
NECEN, HARMAN, private (previously reported missing).

BOGGS, CHARLES E., private; previously reported missing.
BRILLIANT, RYLAND E., private (previously reported missing).

HARTMAN, ALLEN K., private; previously reported missing.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
GOOR, HARRY W., lieutenant.
STICKLER, HARRY G., corporal.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
ARAZNY, STANLEY, private.
GONDOLI, SIMON, private.

OTHERS.
SHARRON, OLIVER W., private.
O'DONNELL, JAMES J., private.

ANDERSON, CARL, private.
GREEN, GEORGE B., private.
LEPORE, ABRAHAM, private.

WOUNDED ALLEGEDLY.
FICKETT, LEO MORGAN, lieutenant.
ROBERTS, CHARLES GLENN, lieutenant.

LAVERGNE, GEORGE, chief mechanic.
HUGHES, KENNETH V., sergeant.
WINTSTEAD, LONNIE, sergeant.

HEATH, FLOYD, corporal.
PARITON, ELMER J., corporal.
BEAVER, JACK, corporal.

CALIN, CHARLES E., mechanic.
PORTER, ROBERT A., private.
BEATRICE, SALVATORE E., private.

HELMINSKI, EDMUND, private.
SAIN, CHARLES, private.
EMERSON, EDGAR E., private.

GLASS, EARL, private.
GOLD, FREDERICK V., private.
HOLMES, OLIVER W., private.

KAISER, FRANK E., private.
PEDRIS, MIKE, private.
TYMCIOKE, MICHAEL, private.

TATER, FRED S., private.

HOLLANDER TO ASK BREAK IN RELATIONS

Member of Parliament Will Urge Dismissal of American Minister.

AMSTERDAM, March 22.—A despatch from The Hague to the *Handelsblad* says one of the most prominent members of Parliament intends to ask the government whether it is not time to recall the Dutch Minister at Washington and hand matters over to the American Minister at The Hague.

It is officially announced at The Hague that the Dutch Minister at London has forwarded to the Foreign Office here the British note regarding Dutch shipping, but that the American note has not yet been received from the Dutch Minister in Washington.

The text of President Wilson's proclamation regarding Dutch shipping reached Holland after the Thursday evening newspapers had gone to press. Meanwhile, a somewhat bluntly worded despatch from Washington, speaking of "the seizure of the ships after the War Trade Board had been informed Holland had refused the American ultimatum," caused an outburst of puzzled anger from virtually the whole Dutch press.

It is argued that there has been no rejection by Holland of an ultimatum, and that previously nothing has been heard of any ultimatum. The feelings of the Dutch to all appearances are badly hurt.

The House opened to-day with a stream of selling orders, but there was no panic.

Commenting upon President Wilson's proclamation regarding Dutch shipping, the *Algemeen Handelsblad* says it considers that there now devolves upon the allied powers the moral duty of maintaining international traffic for States which cannot exist without it. Confident refusal to permit Holland to obtain grain from Argentina, it says, would be a serious matter for both countries.

The *Telegraaf* says it is wrong to speak of rejection of the Allied ultimatum by Holland. It asserts that the Dutch Government acceded to the proposals of the Allies as far as was compatible with its position as a non-belligerent and adds:

"The ultimatum was thus accepted in principle, but in such a form as to maintain Holland's rights as against America's unlimited power. The Dutch Government thereby acted in accordance with the principles set forth by President Wilson in considering a future peace based upon right above might."

The *Nieuws van den Dag* says it is a singular fact that both the Dutch and the allied governments seem to have little knowledge of the course of events. It adds:

"One would be inclined to ask whether there is some one in between who is holding up reports."

SEVEN MORE SEIZURES.

Vessels in Panama and Porto Rican Waters Taken Over.

PANAMA, March 22.—The American authorities in the Panama Canal Zone have seized three Dutch merchant vessels in accordance with the order issued by President Wilson.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 22.—The American flag ship run up to-day on four Dutch steamships lying in Porto Rican ports.

TWO SPANISH SHIPS SUNK.

Submarine Forces Another to Return to Her Home Port.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Sinking of two Spanish vessels, the steamship *Apollonia* and the sailing ship *Begonia*, by German submarines was reported to-day in official despatches from Barcelona. The *Begonia* was attacked while on its way to Piræus. The *Apollonia* was sunk off the Canary Islands.

CADIZ, Spain, March 22.—The Spanish transatlantic liner *Montevideo*, which sailed for New York Monday, was held up by a German submarine Tuesday and forced to return here.

ITALIANS LOSE THREE VESSELS.

ROME, March 22.—Italian shipping losses through submarine attack during the week ended March 18 were one steamship of more than 1,500 tons, two sailing vessels, one over and one under 100 tons. Arrivals were 467 merchantmen, while 422 merchantmen sailed.

IMPEACHED FOR DISLOYALTY.

Montana Senate Finds Six Counts Against Judge Crum.

HELENA, Mont., March 22.—Charles L. Crum, formerly Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial district, was impeached to-day by the Senate on all six articles of impeachment, there being a few dissenting votes on only one or two minor articles. The Senate is to pronounce judgment later. Judge Crum was charged with disloyalty and sedition.

3 GERMAN ARMIES MOVE ON MOSCOW

Advance Not Halted by Russian Ratification of Peace Treaty.

SOVIET-UKRAINE PARLEY

Tchitcherine Says He Hopes Formal Negotiations Will Open Soon.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 19 (delayed).—Notwithstanding that peace with Germany has been ratified by the Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates the German advance in Russia still continues, the evacuation of Petrograd having served only to change the German objective to Moscow.

According to reports printed in the newspapers this morning the Germans are moving toward Moscow from three directions, southeast, west and north. From the southeast they recently have advanced twenty-five miles from Konotop, Province of Tchernigov, in the general direction of Bryansk, 235 miles from Moscow by rail.

From the west the Germans are approaching Smolensk, about 250 miles from Moscow. In the northwest they have captured the state of Rostovskaya, in the government of Vitebsk.

The order to evacuate the hospital and other institutions in Gijatch, 100 miles from Moscow, indicates that a further German advance is considered imminent.

The governments of Poltava, Kharkov and Tchernigov have all been declared in a state of siege by the Ukrainian Government in an effort to save Kharkov and prevent a further advance by the Austrians supporting the Ukraine anti-Bolshevik Rada.

Tchitcherine of the Bolshevik Foreign Office in a statement issued to-day said that the Soviet Government is negotiating informally with Ukraine for peace and that he hopes formal negotiations will open shortly.

CAPTIVES GUARDED.

Bolshevik Report Denies They Control Siberian Railroad.

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 22.—Rumors that Austrian and German prisoners of war have occupied the Trans-Siberian Railroad have been characterized as an absolute falsehood in a despatch received by Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in response to inquiries made.

Special despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The resolution of Senator New (ind.), calling on the War Department to explain its reasons for elimination of addresses and names of dead soldiers from the lists of cleared, wounded and missing transported by cable from headquarters of the United States forces in France was adopted by the Senate to-day.

The resolution, which was introduced by Senator Weeks (Mass.), told the Senate that it was still the practice in Great Britain and Canada to publish with the name of the soldier either the organization with which he was connected or his residence or next of kin, so that it can be readily determined who he is and from what section he comes.

In support of his resolution Senator New said:

"No other purpose is in the resolution except to determine in the minds of the Senate whether there are sufficient reasons for withholding the names and home addresses of American soldiers who are killed or injured abroad. I should like to add that the lists are printed in full by the British newspapers, and I have here before me a list taken from a Washington newspaper of day before yesterday, copied from a Canadian paper, giving the names of American soldiers killed or injured, with their post office addresses."

"I cannot see why if that list is published in newspapers printed in the English language and sent by them to us there can be any impropriety or any harm done by permitting American newspapers to do the same thing."

"There is a great confusion of names. For instance, here in one list that I have here I find a certain name. I know three men of that name in different parts of the country, one in Virginia, one in Michigan, and the Senator from Nebraska (Hitchcock) called my attention to a third, who lives in Omaha."

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Senator New resumed: "I can see no reason why I will furnish the Kaiser any particular information to know that Frank Kelly of Omaha or Frank Kelly of New York was the Frank Kelly reported killed; while such information would furnish relief to the minds of the parents of Frank Kelly in New York it is Frank Kelly of some other place who is the victim. If there are good military reasons why this information should be withheld no man in the Senate will more willingly defer to them than I."

U. S. BUYS RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Admiral Knight Takes Over 650,000 Tons on Siberian Coast.

LONDON, March 23.—A despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Tokyo, dated Tuesday, says:

The newspaper *Kokumin Shinbun* announces that Admiral Austin M. Knight, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, has purchased all the shipping on the Russian coast. This totals 650,000 tons. Admiral Knight is now at Vladivostok.

BRITISH LOSE 3,567 IN WEEK.

Casualties Are for Period Preceding Great Battle.

LONDON, March 21 (Delayed).—The British casualties for the week ending to-day aggregated 3,567, divided as follows:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 74; men killed or died of wounds, 619; men wounded or missing, 2,157.

Treaty With France Extended.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A convention with France authorizing extension of an old arbitration treaty with the United States was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day.

of the representatives of the Bolshevik commissaries at Istanbul.

Under M. Trotsky's instructions direct telegraphic communication has been established with M. Stresemann, Commissioner of Chinese Affairs, and M. Jansen, president of the Central Executive Council of the All Russian Soviet, both of whom are in Istanbul.

Replying to the Chinese concerning reports relative to prisoners they said:

"Rumors about the occupation of Siberian railways by German and Austrian prisoners of war are absolutely false. Prisoners of war not armed are grouped all along the Siberian Railway line and guarded by armed patrols."

"We protest against the spreading of deliberately false rumors by foreign representatives, who further complicate the Russian situation."

White Guards Fire on Chinese.

It is reported from Blagovieshtensk that during an uprising of the White Guards there the members of this force fired upon the Chinese in the city and attempted to create dissension between the Bolsheviks and the Chinese, but failed when the Red guards entered the city. The Chinese population is friendly to the Bolsheviks.

The Soviet Government rapidly is disarming and disbanding the old army and eliminating its influence from cities of the far north. The Moscow Soviet has removed from its executive committee all soldier representatives and similar action is taking place throughout Russia.

The new volunteer army will select representatives in the various Soviet. The old soldiers are unwilling at many places to surrender their arms and return to work. In Petrograd three regiments declined to be disbanded. The Bolshevik Red Guards entered the barracks, surprised the sleeping soldiers, seized their arms and forced them to leave the city.

In explanation of the Government's evacuation of Petrograd, the Soviet has issued a statement saying the commissars went to Moscow for the purpose of saving Petrograd from destruction, as they believed the Government's removal will demonstrate the strength of the Russian people's government and show the Germans that the capture of the capital would be useless.

All available rolling stock is being used for the evacuation of Petrograd along the Transsiberian Railroad toward the Ural Mountains. The Petrograd munition works and the Shossevsk powder factory, near Petrograd, employing from 30,000 to 40,000 workmen, are being moved to Omsk and Tobolsk.

Railroad Congestion Intense.

The entire western end of the Transsiberian Railroad is congested with trains of machinery, guns, ammunition and automobiles. All sorts of war material and factory equipment are jammed on flat cars, and Government employees, factory workers and thousands of German and Austrian prisoners are being sent to Omsk and other Siberian cities for industrial work in re-establishing the plants.

Many prisoners when interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent show little interest in the war, especially the Austrians, who apparently have no desire to return home. Some of them did not know that the United States had entered the war.

Vologda, where the American Embassy is now, has suddenly developed from a provincial city with a population of 40,000 to a congested transfer point with a large floating population. Little freight is moving except Government supplies. Every inch of space inside cars, on platforms and in the barracks is occupied by refugees.

GERMANS IN OCHAKOV.